

TARIFF BILL PASSED.

The Senate Disposed of the Measure by a Vote of 38 to 28.

Opinions Expressed as to When an Agreement May Be Reached by the Conference—Analysis of the Vote.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—By the decisive vote of 38 to 28, the tariff bill was passed in the senate shortly before five o'clock yesterday. The early part of the day was spent on amendments of comparatively minor importance, the debate branching into financial and anti-trust channels. By four o'clock the senators began manifesting their impatience by calls of "Vote, vote," and soon thereafter the last amendment was disposed of and the final vote began. There were many interruptions as pairs were arranged, and then, at 4:55 o'clock, the vice president arose and announced the passage of the bill—yeas 38, nays 28. There was no demonstration, but a few scattered hand claps were given as the crowds disappeared. The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Allison, Baker, Burrows, Carter, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Ellkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Jones of Nevada, Lodge, McBride, McHenry, McMillin, Mantle, Mason, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore and Wilson—38.

Nays—Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Cannon, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Faulkner, Gray, Harris of Kansas, Jones of Arkansas, Kenney, Lindsay, Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Pacey, Pettus, Rackins, Roush, Turner, Turpie, Vest, Walcott and White—28.

An analysis of the final vote shows that the affirmative was cast by 35 republicans, 2 silver republicans, Jones of Nevada and Mantle, and 1 democrat, McHenry. Total, 38. The negative vote was cast by 25 democrats, 2 populists, Harris of Kansas and Turner, and 1 silver republican, Cannon. Total, 28. Eight republicans were paired for the bill and 8 democrats against it. The senators present and not voting were: Populists, 5, viz., Allen, Butler, Heitfeld, Kyle and Stewart; silver republicans, 2, viz., Teller and Pettigrew.

Following the passage of the bill a resolution was agreed to asking the house for a conference, and Senators Allison, Aldrich, Platt of Connecticut, Burrows, Jones of Nevada, Vest, Jones of Arkansas and White were named as conferees on the part of the senate.

Opinions About the Conference.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The first meeting of the conferees on the tariff bill will be held to-day, as soon after representatives of the house are named as it is possible for them to assemble. The minority in the house will make no opposition to the republican programme of sending the tariff bill to conference at once. Both the democrats and populists see that nothing can be gained by the interposition of factious opposition. No definite arrangement has yet been made as to the time to be allowed for debate when the bill is reported back from conference, but little difficulty is anticipated on this point. As to the length of the conference there is a difference of opinion among the house conferees. Chairman Dingley, speaking of the conference on the McKinley bill, said it lasted two weeks and there were not as many vital points of difference between the two houses then as there are now. Gen. Grosvenor, on the other hand, predicts that the bill will be a law a week from Saturday if the bill goes into conference to-day.

The rumor afloat yesterday to the effect that the house managers had agreed to accept the bill as it passed the senate and thus avoid all possible delay is pronounced absolutely without foundation. After the bill has been in conference 24 hours and the republicans have had an opportunity to go over their differences and ascertain the temper of each side with regard to the main points in controversy, it will be much easier to prognosticate the time which will be required to reach a full agreement. Probably the most difficult problem the conferees will have to solve will be the sugar schedule. The house conference will make a strong stand for the house schedule, which they claim has been received with favor by the republicans and the republican press of the country generally. On the subject of hides, the house conferees are disposed to yield, but not to the full extent of the duty imposed by the senate. The senate fixes the duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem. Some of the members of the house talk of a compromise at ten per cent. A compromise on wool rates also appears probable.

CONCLUDED WITH A CYCLONE.

Hot Spell at Great Bend Broken in a Startling Manner.

GREAT BEND, Kan., July 8.—The severe hot weather and southern wind culminated yesterday in a small cyclone near Albert, which did much damage. About noon the wind died away, and then returned from the southwest with awful force. It overturned many small out-buildings, blew down trees and did some damage to stacked grain.

During the blow a header barge, belonging to Frank Kober, was blown over, and Mrs. Kober, who was in the barge, was dashed to the ground, fracturing her skull and inflicting internal injuries which resulted in her death a few hours afterward. This is the only life lost, though it is reported that several others received slight injuries.

THE MONETARY COMMISSION.

Effort Being Made to Have England Reopen the Indian Mints.

LONDON, July 12.—The American monetary commissioners are still laboring earnestly to secure some tangible concession from the British government toward the enlarged use of silver. The continental powers, as known all along, except Germany, are willing to reopen the question of bimetalism on its merits as a conference. Germany will follow the lead of England. Salisbury will consent to send delegates to such a conference, if the United States and other countries persist in the request. The American emissaries, if they can get nothing else, will probably seize this empty concession and make the most of it. Such a conference, however, as the British government plainly intimates, would be a mere farce, and even more barren of results than the Brussels fiasco. The British delegates would have the same instructions as then, and nothing could be accomplished. The present efforts of the American commissioners are devoted to an endeavor to secure the consent of Great Britain to reopen the Indian mints. The silver advocates are confident the reopening of the Indian mints would advance the price of the white metal fully 15 per cent. and thus give a big boom to silver agitation in the United States. London, of course, is the key to the whole situation, and no efforts will be spared to bring enough influence to bear on the cabinet for a favorable decision.

DECIDEDLY TOO CHILLY.

A Chicago Grocer Nearly Frozen in Seeking to Avoid the Heat.

CHICAGO, July 12.—With the temperature almost at a freezing point H. B. Veerhusen, a grocer and butcher at Harvey, was imprisoned in an ice chest for almost an hour yesterday morning. When an employee finally rescued him he was so severely affected by the cold that he was unable to walk. He was carried to his home, where he is now confined in bed and is under the care of a physician, but is not in a serious condition. When Veerhusen went to his store on Columbia avenue at five o'clock yesterday morning he felt so affected by the heat he staggered back to the ice chest, and throwing the large door open plunged into an atmosphere of refreshing coolness. When he had been in the chest a short while he discovered that the cool air was fast being absorbed by the warm gusts of wind coming in through the open door. This he remedied by pulling the door shut, but he closed it with too much force and the spring lock on the outside of the door became fast, leaving him a prisoner. All efforts to attract attention were unavailing and, after battling several minutes to keep himself warm, he sank to the floor exhausted.

A NEGRO LYNCHED.

Erastus Brown Taken from the Jail at Union, Mo., and Hanged.

UNION, Mo., July 12.—Erastus Brown, the negro who criminally assaulted Annie Foerbing near Union, Mo., one week ago, was taken from the jail at Union at 2:30 a. m. Saturday and hanged to a willow tree, one mile southeast. Forty or 50 mounted men rode into Union at two o'clock. They galloped four abreast until they were within one block of the jail, where they divided into two squads. One squad rode north and the other rode south, completely surrounding the houses of the sheriff and jailer. At each house they placed a strong guard. The balance rode quickly to the jail and attacked the iron doors with sledge hammers and cold chisels. The noise awakened many of the villagers and they hurried to the jail with the avowed purpose of preventing a lynching.

WORK OF A MOB.

A Man Accused of Ill-Treating His Stepdaughter Horribly Punished.

BEATRICE, Neb., July 12.—Yesterday morning a mob of several hundred masked men took Adam Winebrenner from the county jail, beat him almost to death with a bull whip and then treated him to a coat of tar and feathers. Winebrenner had been arrested Saturday afternoon for torturing his pretty 17-year-old stepdaughter, Julia L. Barton. When the young woman was examined her back and limbs were found to be a mass of cuts and deep wounds. They had been made, she claimed, by her stepfather using a whip on her.

ALLEGED WITCH KILLED.

A Woman 80 Years Old Tied to a Saddle and Dragged to Death.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 12.—Near Lascrua a woman 80 years of age, named Teodora Salas, who was considered by the ignorant natives to be a witch, and who was supposed to have had an evil influence on the health of a Miss Tafuya, the belle of the neighborhood, was taken to the mountains by the girl's brother, Teodoro Tafuya, and his chum, Antonio Lucero. A lasso was attached to her head and her heels and fastened to the pommels of their saddles and she was dragged to death.

Big Sums for Electric Power.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Journal states that J. Pierpont Morgan, who controls 27,367 miles of railroad, has decided to have the entire mileage equipped with the "third rail" system. The work will begin on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. Roughly estimated, the cost of electrical equipment on this 27,367 miles of road will be \$547,540,000.

SPANIARDS DEFEATED.

Cuban Insurgents Rout Guerrillas for Taking Women Prisoners.

HAVANA, July 12.—Midway between Santa Clara and Sancti Spiritus the insurgent bands of Clavero and Perras met a detachment of 300 Spanish guerrillas, carrying with them a number of women prisoners. The Spanish guerrillas had raided a pacifico camp near by, and had killed 18 or 19 men, capturing only the women and girls, whom they were taking to their camp. A young woman escaped from the camp while the massacre was going on, and by chance met some of Clavero's men. In a short time Clavero and Perras had united their men and started in pursuit of the guerrillas. While the guerrillas were camped for a noonday rest, and many of them were stretched out under the shade trees for a siesta, the Cubans dashed in upon them with fierce cries of "Cuba libre" and "a la machete," shooting right and left, and putting to the machete all who opposed them. The Spanish officers were found near a hut containing the prisoners, and they were killed to a man. The guerrillas lost 75 men, including Capt. Torres and two of his officers, and the band was completely routed. The Cubans rescued 21 of the women and girls.

PISTOL BULLETS HARMLESS.

Five Shots from Revolvers Fired at Inventor Zeglen Without Injury.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Five pistol shots were fired at the breast of Father Casimer Zeglen, inventor of a bullet proof cloth, from revolvers ranging in caliber from 32 to 44 at a distance of ten paces. It was the crucial test of Zeglen's bullet proof cloth. It had been previously tried on dogs, sheep and cadavers, but to make the series of successful experiments complete it was necessary to use a human target. The experiments were held on the roof of a private hospital. A cabinet was made of wood and iron with an opening near the top where Zeglen exposed his breast covered with the bullet proof cloth to the aim of Lieut. Sarnecki. The first shot was from a 32-caliber revolver, and produced a temporary stinging sensation. A second shot was fired with the same result. For the third test a 38-caliber revolver was used. Zeglen explained the sensation this time as feeling as if some one had poked him in the ribs with his knuckles. The last test was with a pistol of 44-caliber. Zeglen stood this bullet as he did the rest. After the test not a mark could be found on his body.

Another Pension Decision.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A decision of some novelty and importance was rendered by Assistant Secretary Davis recently in an application for pension made by Mrs. Theodore Shreve, formerly of Missouri, who asked pension for an illegitimate child. The evidence showed that the soldier, Shreve, was not legally married to the claimant, although a ceremony was performed. He had been previously married. Under the Missouri laws, however, the secretary finds that where a woman marries under such circumstances the offspring is legitimized and accordingly he decides that pension, as the child of the soldier, can be allowed.

Pension Agencies.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The order of President Cleveland issued last February reducing the number of pension agencies in the United States from 18 to nine will be revoked by President McKinley within a few days, probably early next week. As the original order was not to go into effect until September 1 next the only result of the revocation will be to continue in force the present arrangement, allowing all of the 18 agencies to remain in operation.

May Meet in London.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—London in 1900. That is to be the rallying cry of the Christian Endeavorers for the next three years. It is the ambition of President Clark and his millions of followers to show the old world something of the strength of their organization. Nashville has already been chosen as the place of meeting in 1898, and the movement in favor of London two years later has already set in.

May Rely on the Mails.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 12.—The supreme court has decided that a litigant has a right to depend upon the mails, and when correspondence miscarries and the parties show reasonable diligence a continuance ought to be granted if the failure of the parties to appear was due wholly to the mistake in the mails.

Shipping Beef to England.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 12.—Swift & Co. have made another shipment of export beef to England. The lot consisted of 14 car loads of extra fine meat and it will arrive in the foreign markets for sale in about two weeks. The packers here say that Kansas City will soon send more meats to foreign countries than any other city in the world.

Condition of Winter Wheat.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The following are the percentages of condition of winter wheat on July 1 in the principal winter wheat producing states, as shown by the monthly report of the statistician of the department of agriculture: Kansas, 89; Missouri, 92; Ohio, 88; Michigan, 78; Indiana, 95; Illinois, 40.

VICTIMS OF THE HEAT.

Five People Lose Their Lives at Kansas City from the Hot Wave—Deaths at Other Places.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 10.—The excessive heat of yesterday was more than a local visitation. The heated area includes all of Missouri and Kansas. In Kansas City five deaths and 20 or more prostrations were recorded. Those who lost their lives in Kansas City by the heat were: Michael Dougherty, bottler, 918 Cherry street; Patrick White, laborer, 712 East Eighteenth street; Emil Dahl, unknown, died in St. Margaret's hospital, Kansas City, Kan.; Amos Dowd, laborer, 25 South Second street, Kansas City, Kan., and Mrs. Sophia Hammersberg, 2310 Summit. In St. Louis the death list reached nine. The heat found two victims in St. Joseph and one in Atchison. Other cities report fatalities in proportion. Besides doing much damage to corn, discharges indicate that heat has been even a greater hardship to dumb beasts, especially fatal to horses and cattle.

Of all the hot days at Chicago that have made life a burden since the warm weather of 1897 began yesterday was the worst. There were more deaths of human beings and of animals, and the number of prostrations was greater than upon any other day of the long hot spell that has hung over Chicago. Sixteen people are dead from the heat; two are insane, and out of a large number of prostrations, ten cases are critical.

At Cincinnati the number of heat deaths yesterday was six. Thirty prostrations were also reported. At Lafayette, Ind., three deaths occurred yesterday from the effects of the heat, and another victim was dying. At New York the police reported 11 prostrations, and in one of the cases a laborer, who was crazed by the rays of the sun, leaped into the Harlem river and was drowned. Seven sudden deaths yesterday were indirectly due to the heat. At Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday was the hottest day of the year. Oscar E. Mayhew, a bookkeeper, and Daniel J. Small, laborer, died from the heat. Three other cases were considered fatal. Besides these, the hospital attended to at least 20 prostrations.

ELKS ELECT OFFICERS.

Meade D. Detweiler Again Grand Exalted Ruler—Old Troubles Settled.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 10.—The Elks' grand lodge yesterday elected the following officers: Grand exalted ruler, Meade D. Detweiler, of Harrisburg, Pa.; grand exalted leading knights, B. M. Allen, of Birmingham, Ala., Louis Houser, of Newark, N. J., Charles M. Foote, of Minneapolis, Minn.; grand secretary, George A. Reynolds, of Saginaw, Mich.; grand treasurer, E. S. Orris, of Meadville, Pa.; grand tyler, Scott Holmes, of Cincinnati; grand esquire, L. A. Clarke, of St. Louis; grand inner guard, George Meyer, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa.; grand chaplain, Rev. Dr. S. D. Timberlake, of New Albany, Ind.; grand trustees, Jerome B. Fisher of Jamestown, N. Y., Hunter A. Graycroft of Dallas, Tex., George B. Cronk of Omaha, Neb.

Grand Exalted Ruler Detweiler took the floor to defend his course in the matter of the Golden Gate lodge difficulty at San Francisco, and his organization of a new lodge was almost unanimously sustained. A discussion of the proposed reinstatement of Allen O. Meyers in the Cincinnati lodge resulted in his expulsion from the order by an overwhelming vote.

The grand lodge of Elks yesterday awarded prizes as follows: Most unique display, first prize, \$200, to Terre Haute, Ind.; second prize, \$100, to Grand Fork, S. D. Competitive drill, first prize, to Toledo; second, \$75, to Louisville. Best banner in parade, first, \$75, to Allegheny, Pa.; second, \$50, to Cincinnati. Uniformed lodge coming longest distance, \$100, to Hartford.

GOLD MINING CONVENTION.

Salt Lake City Selected as the Next Place of Meeting—Resolutions Introduced.

DENVER, Col., July 10.—The first business of the last day's session of the International Gold Mining convention was the selection of a place for holding the next convention in 1898. J. O. Buckley, of Wisconsin, withdrew Milwaukee from the contest. After the call of states had been finished and before the vote was announced Mr. Montgomery, of Nebraska, withdrew Omaha, and moved that Salt Lake City be declared the unanimous choice for the convention. The motion was carried.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred: That for the purpose of stimulating the mining industry congress be memorialized to establish in each United States land district in the mineral producing states a government experimenting and testing station, where ores may be tested free of expense to the prospectors; to change the name of the convention from International Gold Mining convention to International Mining congress.

The chairman appointed a committee to take the necessary steps toward securing the passage of a constitutional amendment establishing a cabinet department to be known as the department of mines and mining.

N. B. Guyet, member of the resolutions committee from New Mexico, offered a minority report declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. On motion it was laid on the table.

SENATOR HARRIS DEAD.

Tennessee's Veteran Statesman Passes Peacefully to Rest.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Senator Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, died at his residence here a few minutes before five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The senator had been growing constantly weaker for several days past, the intense summer heat which has prevailed greatly debilitating him and no doubt hastening his end. During the past



ISHAM G. HARRIS.

six months the senator had been able to attend to his duties only at intervals, having been away from the city several times endeavoring to recuperate.

Biographical.

To relate the history of Isham G. Harris' life would be to recapitulate in a large measure the history of the state of Tennessee for the past half century. The exact date of his birth is not known, but the best information is that he is between 70 and 80 years of age, which would place the date of his birth in 1817 or 1818. His birthplace was in Coffee county, near Tullahoma, and there he passed his boyhood with his parents. It was in 1849 that Harris, then 31 or 32 years of age, was first elected to congress. The young congressman soon obtained recognition in a body distinguished for its able men and served with satisfaction to his constituents both in this and the next congress, to which he was easily elected. Although nominated for a third term, he declined to run again, deciding to remove to Memphis. In 1857 he received the democratic nomination for governor, being the first west Tennesseean to be accorded this honor, and was elected. In 1859 he was again elected, his only opponent being John Netherland.

Mr. Harris continued as governor of the state until April, 1861, when R. L. Caruthers was elected, but Tennessee was occupied by federal troops and Andrew Johnson was military governor, having been appointed in 1862 by President Lincoln. Brownlow was installed into the office of governor, April, 1865.

After Lee's surrender, Mr. Harris was one of a small party of political refugees who escaped to Mexico, going across the country on horseback. Parson Brownlow, who had become the military governor of Tennessee, offered a large reward for the capture of his predecessor, but the latter remained absent from the country until his return was safe. He remained in Mexico for several months, going thence to England, where he resided until 1867, when he returned to Memphis and resumed his practice of the law.

PROMINENT PHYSICIAN SHOT.

Dr. L. A. Berger, of Kansas City, Mo., Killed by John Schlegel.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 9.—Dr. L. A. Berger, one of the most prominent and popular physicians of this city, was shot yesterday afternoon by John Schlegel, a grocer at 321 East Eighteenth street. He lived only 15 minutes and was conscious but a few moments—just long enough to learn that he was mortally wounded. The shooting occurred at the busiest hour of the afternoon, just before four o'clock, and in the public street at one of the most crowded corners, Twelfth and Walnut streets. The cause was jealousy on the part of Schlegel—apparently an insane jealousy built upon fabric of the imagination. Schlegel says that he killed Dr. Berger because the latter committed rape upon Mrs. Schlegel last November. He did not kill him sooner, he says, because he wanted to make inquiries and find if he would be justified in taking the doctor's life. The story of a criminal assault upon Mrs. Schlegel is discredited by friends of the dead man.

FOR BIMETALLISM.

America's Monetary Commission Receives Assistance in London.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The three special envoys empowered by the United States to negotiate with European powers for a settlement of the silver question on international lines, will have two embassies behind them in place of one. They produced so good an impression upon the French government during their stay in Paris that the French embassy in London has been instructed to co-operate with the American embassy in such conferences and negotiations as may be conducted with the British government.

MRS. LEASE DESERTS SILVER.

The Kansas Populist Woman Declares Socialism Now the Issue.

CARTHAGE, Mo., July 9.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease, who is here as a lecturer at the Chautauqua assembly, said in an interview to-day: "The silver question is an issue of the past and will never again serve as the leading issue for the reform elements in politics. If Mr. Bryan is to make silver the dominant issue in the next campaign here is one woman who is against him. Socialism is the hope of the country, and in the next campaign the fight must be made for the industrial emancipation of the people."